Mr. John Wilkins

Numb. LXII.] THE [September 29, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, September 29, 1787. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by John Scull and John Boyd, at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the friendſhip of thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour his intereſt as a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the laſt annual election for Weſtmoreland county; and to ſignify his intention of offering himſelf again at the expiration of the preſent ſheriff's three years: in order to which, he would be deſirous that his name might be upon the return with him, at the enſuing and ſucceeding annual elections, until that time.

JOHN CUMMINS.

Auguſt 28, 1787.

BARNABAS M‘SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh ſtreet, at the

Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1787.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Juſt Opened for SALE by

DAVID KENNEDY,

At Mr. John Ormſby's in Pittſburgh, the following GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Country Produce, or Ginſang.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths
Coarſe ditto
Half thicks
Marſeilles quilting
Chintzes and calicoes
Moreens and durants
Striped and plain crapes
Iriſh linen
Sattins and modes
Plain and ſpotted lawns
Gauze, Cambricks
Corduroys, velvets and pluſh
Mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe
Mens and womens gloves and mitts
Ribbons of different kinds
Sewing ſilk
Fine and coarſe threads
Ridding and ſmall combs
Cups and ſaucers
Tumblers & other glaſſes
Knives and forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Buttons of various kinds
Snuffers
An aſſortment of ſadlery ware
Carpenters tools
Bar iron
Fine and coarſe ſalt

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good ſaddle horſe to be ſold. Enquire as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Bird, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers or William Jamiſon, at Ligonier; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

BENJAMIN BIRD, }
ISAAC THOMPSON,} Executors.

Fort Littleton, Bedford county,
Auguſt 29, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)--Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto, by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, at Waſhington, the 3d day of October next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract ſituate on the river Monongahela, in Nottingham townſhip, adjoining lands of Andrew M‘Farland, Nathan Daily and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moſes Holliday

One tract ſituate in Straban townſhip, adjoining lands of William Wolf and others, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Donevan

One tract ſituate in Donegal townſhip, adjoining lands of Hercules Roney and others, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M‘Arthur.

One tract ſituate in Fallowfield townſhip, adjoining lands of John Riddle, Stephen Barclay and others, containing 80 acres Taken in execution as the property of Archibald Hüll.

One tract ſituate in Bethlehem townſhip, adjoining lands of Henry Enoch, William Montgomery and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Varvell.

One tract ſituate in Cumberland townſhip, adjoining lands of Edmund Dunn, George Tugarden and others, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of James Daily.

One tract ſituate in Peters townſhip, adjoining lands of the Revd. David Philips, John M‘Clure and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Peyatte.

One tract ſituate in Bethlehem townſhip, adjoining lands of David Blair, Joſeph Arvicoſt and others, containing 150 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Edward Sams.

One tract ſituate in Nottingham townſhip, adjoining lands of John Robbins, John Barr and others, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Patrick O'Farren.

One tract ſituate in Smith townſhip, adjoining lands of John Bleazer, William M‘Laughlin and others, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Johnſon.

One tract ſituate in Smith townſhip, adjoining lands of George Bleazer, John Swearingen and others, containihg 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Carle.

One tract ſituate in Straban townſhip, aejoining lands of Roberr Craig, Samuel Craig and others, containing 320 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of John Craig, and to be ſold by

JAMES MARSHEL, ſheriff.

Sept 10, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber about the 22d of laſt May, two Mares, one grey, about ſix years old, 13 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder ≥ and on the buttock Q; the other is a ſorrel, no brand, about 14 hands high, white mane and tail a blaze in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC JACKSON,

Fayette county, near Union town.
September 16, 1787.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND.

ONE tract ſituate upon the head waters of the Sawmill run, known by the name of Col. Dorſey Pentecoſt's old dwelling, containing 334 acres, called Greenway.

One tract ſituate on Yough river, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Walker, Chriſtopher Hays and others, called the Flatts.

One tract adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing 117 acres, called Meadow.

One tract ſituate within three-quarters of a mile of the Monongahela river, containing 257 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Shipley, George Martin and others, called the Sugar Hill.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms (which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer) by applying to the ſubſcribers at [illegible] tavern, Forks Yough. Good and indiſputable titles will be given.

GABRIEL PETERSON.
NICHOLAS CLOPPER.

September 15, 1787.

The following Declaration or Manifeſto of the Prince of Orange, is not only remarkable for its ſound reaſoning, but breathes throughout that elevation and dignity of ſentiment which befits a Prince in his ſituation. In it we find the expreſſion of a mind conſcious of its own worth, and incapable of baſely yielding to the clamours of faction. The whole is inſerted verbatim, as it was copied from the Hague Gazette of June 6.

Copy of a Miſſive ſent by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder, to their High Mightineſſes the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE unfortunate diviſions which reign between the high confederates, and more particlarly in ſome of the provinces of this republic, have riſen to ſo high a degree, that the dear country appears to be menaced with a total breaking of its union, and a reverſing of its eſtabliſhed conſtitution. We think it a duty to ourſelves, and to our country, to make known, by a public declaration, our ſentiments and deſigns, not only out of our reſponſibility towards the nation and poſterity, but to teſtify alſo once more our good will and ardent deſire in this preſent danger, to contribute all in our power, and by all the means poſſible, the re eſtabliſhment of union and of good order, and to prevent the deſtruction of this republic, of old ſo puiſſant and ſo flouriſhing.

To theſe ends, we have thought that we cannot better provide for this duty, than by the declaration which we ſend to your high mightineſſes. We are flattered that your high mightineſſes, the particular ſtates, and generally the whole nation will, well on their ſide, each in their vocation, and according to their powers, ſupport in the moſt vigorous manner. our well intentioned efforts.

W. P. of ORANGE.

Nimeguen, 26th May, 1787.

DECLARATION.

We William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and of Naſſau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of the United Provinces, &c. &c. to all who ſhall ſee or read this, Greeting.

unmerited, are uſed on all occaſions, in a manner the moſt low and deteſtable in divers provinces of the union, and principally in Holland, under the eyes, and without oppoſition on the part of the ſovereign, to deprive us not only of what we have moſt precious of our honor and of our love of the nation; but alſo to raiſe againſt us and our government, a diſcontent and diſtruſt, which are to give new matter to ſuſpicions the moſt hateful and abſurd, although always ill founded, reſpecting our ſincere directions and better intention: that many public wrongs done our legitimate and hereditary rights, which have been granted on the foundation of this diſtruſt; the continual miſunderſtanding, the vexations, and in ſhort, the diſorders which trouble and toſs ſo violently, and which continue in our dear country. All theſe juſtify the public declarations, and the meaſures the more proper for us to oppoſe in the moſt vigorous manner; the views and the movements of this ſmall number of members and miniſters of the regency, who only make uſe of their influence on the ſpirit of a part of the nation, and alſo on the deliberations of their ſovereign, to forward this expreſs, for reverſing in conſequence, the actual conſtitution of all the different provinces, and of the entire union, and to ſubſtitute in lieu a new plan of government, which it did not affect our proper influence and our power, and extremely dangerous to all which concerns the eſſential intereſts of our dear country. It muſt only be attributed to our diſpoſition for mildneſs, and our care for preſerving the repoſe and proſperity in general of our dear country, that we have ſuffered till now the continual diſorders of cool blood, and that we have hitherto beheld theſe continual diſorders with coolneſs and contempt, and that we have guarded and endeavored to convert it by the moſt moderate and eaſy means, becauſe we deſire ardently to avoid all cauſes of the new diſcontent, and of inflaming the ardour of the reciprocal diviſion of diſſention.

“ Nevertheleſs, as long as the ſacred tie of the union preſerves its ſtrength, and the legal government of the different provinces their members, and the cities belonging to theſe, had continued in ſome manner in their privileges, liberties and authorities: we thought we ſhould find as well in the nature of the diſputes themſelves, as in the example of former times, ſufficient grounds for flattering ourſelves, that by paying a regard to the bent of the multitude, as far as could be found poſſible; and that, not only alſo abſurd ſuſpicions, and every inclination to dangerous innovations ſhould vaniſh, but alſo by redreſſing all inconſiderate and haſty acts of juſtice, that ſame concord, that love, that confidence, would be revived, by which our republic has not only preſerved its religion and its liberty to the preſent miſunderſtandings, but raiſed itſelf to the zenith of vigour and proſperity. It is not long ſince that flattering hope ſeemed to reſemble a proſpect of the happieſt iſſue. The moſt experienced and faithful regents united with the greateſt number of good citizens and other inhabitants, of all the provinces of the union, particularly in Holland, did, on different occaſions, give the moſt evident proofs of their repugnance to the oppreſſive deſigns and unjuſt reſolutions, which were irregularly maintained, by the influence and inſtigation of a few leaders conſpiring together, by the arms of ſome miſled burgeſſes, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of the greateſt part of their fellow citizens, and in oppoſition to the evident intentions of their lawful regencies, at a moment when it appeared alſo that equal reſolutions were going to be entered into by the ſtates of Holland, as the moſt proper for ſatisfying the known wiſhes of the greateſt and beſt part of the nation, for inſtantly reſtoring every one to his rights, and us to a full exerciſe of all our truſts; and at length to determine in a deliberate manner, upon the moſt proper means of reſiſting every ſpecies of violence, which threatened our liberty and our country. But to our heartfelt diſappointment we have found, that theſe equitable intentions of the regents and citizens, friends to their country, inſtead of engaging the leaders of the cabal in any manner, and bringing them back from their obſtinacy, to a more reaſonable conduct, has only animated them the more contrary; and has carried them to extremities, which are inconteſtibly an effective violation of the conſtitution, ſolemnly confirmed by the oath of their province, and a diviſion of the ties of the union.

“ They have not contented themſelves to compel, at the point of the bayonet and muſquet, theſe violent aſſociations, forcing the regencies of ſome towns of Holland to enter into reſolutions already reſolved upon by the leaders of armed bodies, and which were ſtated to be under the appearance of reſpectful ſupplications, ſigned by ſome inhabitants, who were either compelled or bribed to it, as the inconteſtible deſire of the voice of the people; but they even had the audacity to depoſe by an armed violence, the lawful regents, from their places in council, and to put others in their place; and theſe public violations of immunities, rights, and privileges, however manifeſt they may be, have nevertheleſs been conſidered by the majority of the aſſembly of the ſtate, through the influence of the ſaid cabal, as purely domeſtic, notwithſtanding the ſerious remonſtrances of the regencies and people, although they were recommended to the particular care and to the ſacred protection of the ſovereign, and ſpecially to our attention and care, in quality of our high dignity of hereditary ſtadtholder, by a ſacred commiſſion.

“ By all theſe uſurpations and this tyrannical influence, the order and validity of the high aſſemblies of the ſtates of Holland are reverſed and neglected; and the free voices of the regencies of one of the towns, who are the only repreſentatives of the people, are ſeldom heard in the aſſembly, who, as true members of the ſtate, can vote by deputy: but, on the contrary, the arbitrary demands of ſome of the inhabitants prevails, who have arrogated to themſelves by an unjuſt violence, a deſpotiſm on the deliberation of their regencies.

“ Moreover, the regencies of the two moſt powerful cities of Amſterdam and Rotterdam, have been brought to ſo uncertain a ſituation, by the violence of depoſing and diſplacing, that not only the depoſed regents, not to mention the number of citizens and inhabitants and a conſiderable number of their diſtinguiſhed fellow regents, who remained in place, have declared openly that theſe new aſſemblies, and their reſolves, as illegal; and that they could not, in conformity with their oath, and their duty, concur in their deliberations: nevertheleſs they continue, by an equal tyrannical influence, to hold as lawful, their ſeats in the aſſembly, as regents of the towns, though conſtrained and changed in ſuch a violent manner.

“ Having rendered vain all the good intentions of the former brave regents, and being aſſured of ſo many voices in the aſſembly of the ſtate, by this unjuſt management, as the principal leaders and directors of this undertaking judge neceſſary for ſupporting their fixed plans, by an incompetent plurality; they have at length proceeded to an open violation of the union. The college of defence of the province of Holland, always acting in concert with theſe premeditated deſigns, as appears by the armed ſocieties, having had the audacity of lately violently attacking the territories of one of the provinces of the union, the ſtates of Utrecht, not only by a great number of mercenary and mixed troops, but alſo by a body of light troops in the particular ſervice of Holland, and to moleſt the quarters and motions of the troops of the generality, which paſſed there, and were united to the generality by the cuſtomary oath; and for the intereſt of this province, at the requeſt of the provincial ſovereign, and for the ſecurity of this territory, provided with our letters patent.

“ It was not apprehended that a ſecond viſitation not leſs dangerous in the conſequences, and undoubtedly without a parallel, would be added to this firſt attempt againſt the foundation of the republic.--Officers of the generality, attached by their ſituation as well as by the moſt ſacred oaths of obedience, and not being attached to any of the provinces, particularly out of their own territory, have received orders on the part of Holland only, without conſent of the union, without our letters patent as their captain general, and without permiſſion of the lords of the ſtates of Utrecht, to march into their territories and to violate them, with evident agreſſions and hoſtility, contrary to the faith and obedience ſworn to the generality, and the reſpect which is due to us as captain general, and at the time, of the obligatory reſpect due to the territory of confederated ſovereigns. Some officers and ſoldiers ſuffered themſelves to be led into this meaſure, either through ſurpriſe, or through fear of being thought culpable, who are now like enemies in the territory of a ſovereign province, with arms of the generality in their hands; without being able, or even daring to determine by whoſe ſpecial order this was done, and without our being informed that a ſtep of that nature, and importance had been determined on by a reſolution of the ſtates of Holland. So that we were obliged to attribute it to the influence of the leaders of the cabal of that province.

“ It was in vain for the council of ſtate to make the moſt ſerious exhortations againſt the diſorders, and a violation of their oath, by the officers and ſoldiers. In vain did the high confederates approve this meaſure of the council. The inflexible oppoſition of their leaders is ſuch, that they have reſolved in the aſſembly of their province, on the ſuſpenſion of all officers who are faithful to their oath, and obedience to their generality, have refuſed to march by the orders of Holland out of that province, againſt a confederate ſovereign, and againſt the troops of the ſtate compoſing the ſame army with themſelves. Since the unheard of fury of the unreſtrained ambition of this pernicious cabal, has made the citizens take arms againſt regents and fellow citizens; and has depoſed the legal regency of ſeveral towns, and filled all parts of the government with diſorders, propoſing ſtill to diſengage the entire army of the ſtate of its beſt and moſt experienced officers to introduce diſſention; and at laſt to turn this peaceable and flouriſhing country into a theatre of civil war, in which a number of inhabitants miſled by appearances, will be brought to ſhed blood; the beſt ſtrength of the republic will be deſtroyed by its own troops and citizens. The heart of every brave Batavian muſt ſhudder at the approaching danger of ſeeing our happy union for ever broken---our government entirely overturned---our religion and liberties annihilated for ever--our rich commerce, navigation and credit baniſhed--and thus deprived, at one blow, of all the advantages of that proſperity, which formerly rendered us, under the bleſſing of a beneficent God, and the wiſe government of the lawful ſovereign, the terror of our enemies, and the admiration of all Europe.

“ As far as this concerns us, we cannot conceal our heavy emotions at the unfortunate ſituation of our country; and we feel more than ever the impreſſions of that cordial affection, which has always bound us to this nation in the moſt tender manner.--Amongſt whom we were born, and for the happineſs and proſperity of which we are more intereſted than any other Batavian, whoſe liberty, founded upon the merits and blood of our illuſtrious anceſtors, is at the ſame time one of the principal ſources, and will be ſo, if it pleaſe God to proſper the glory of us and our houſe.

“ We think that we ſhould do an injuſtice to our ſacred obligations, by which we are tied to our country, in regard to our eminent relation, and the privileges of our country: we think we ſhould do an injury to the ſacred obligation to which the greateſt, as well as the moſt diſtinguiſhed part of the nation, as well regents and citizens, as ſoldiers of every ſtate and condition engage us, by the moſt evident marks of affection and confidence which they give us, if we continue to adhere to our former reſolution, to wait peaceably for the re-eſtabliſhment of our rights, and if we neglect to lay before a beloved nation what we think concerning the preſent diſſentions, and to ſhew ourſelves ready to give ſuch aſſiſtance as may be proper and becoming our duty, for the protection of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, not to let it remain longer under the unhappy, miſled defenders of innovations, as a prey to violence and total deſtruction.

“ Theſe ſentiments and obligatory views have not met a little encouragement from the ſtates of Guelders, as far as depends on them, in the encouragement they give to the ſtate of Utrecht, and the lead they of the other confederates in the maintainance of the union and its rights: and we think we cannot better ſatisfy our zeal and inclination, with regard to the true intereſts of our beloved country, but by declaring our intention openly to act, in concert with the ſaid ſtates of Utrecht and Guelders, as well as with thoſe of the other provinces, by means of that power and influence which is annexed to our high dignity, to effect in the moſt ſpeedy manner, the re-eſtabliſhment of the union, to prevent all illegal violence, to reſtore union, peace and confidence, as well between the provinces, as the lords of the ſtates, the regents and the inhabitants of each, ſo as that the independence and ſovereignty of the provincas may be preſerved, all the rights, privileges and real intereſts of the inhabitants may be protected, and that the citizens may be inveſted with ſuch equitable influence as will beſt agree with the general intereſt, and eſtabliſhed order of the conſtitution.

“ And to the end that we may proceed more happily by a combined power, we will, that the lords of the ſtates of all the provinces of the union, the lords of the ſtates general, all the colleges of the government of the ſtate or juſtice, and their particular members, with the good citizens and other inhabitants of theſe countries, be invited in the extreme peril, in the moſt friendly and ſerious manner, not only to concur readily in it, but alſo for an explanation of our ſentiments, that they may be aſſured in the moſt ſolemn and expreſs manner, that we deſire nothing more than to adhere religiouſly to our oath, and our duty to our country in general, and each province in particular.

“ Let us not have any other object, but every one to aid in the preſervation of his rights and his liberties, to maintain the religion of the ſtate, to oppoſe all unjuſt violence, to the inhabitants who would withdraw themſelves from their competent judges, and particularly never to attempt to gain more power, might, authority, or influence, than what may accord with the laws, by virtue of our commiſſions of the incontrovertable reſolutions of the ſtate, and poſſeſſions duly recognized; for which purpoſe we flatter ourſelves, that not only the lords of the ſtates of the other provinces, will ſupport our well intended efforts, but that the lords of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Friezeland, being immediately convinced of the preſſing dangers into which the ſaid ambitious influence has plunged our country, will not refuſe any longer, but inſtantly and forthwith annul their reſolutions, ſo precipitately and illegally entered into to our prejudice, with regard to the command of the garriſon at the Hague, and concerning the captain generalſhip of Holland; by annulling every thing that has contributed to tarniſh our honor, unmeritedly and unprecedented, as againſt our pure and our blameleſs management, which has been charged in the aſſembly of the lords of the ſtates, with an accumulation of calumny and falſhood, and not only to acquit us of theſe aſperſions, but alſo to re-inveſt us with the enjoyment and exerciſe of our lawful rights and diſtinction; and by this means to afford us an opportunity of returning as ſoon as poſſible, into their province, with the preſervation of that dignity, which is due to our birth and our family, to which the ſovereign himſelf, in conſideration of our intimate connection with the ſtate cannot be indifferent, to be in a condition to adjuſt the differences that exiſt between the other provinces, and by this means to re-eſtabliſh order and repoſe: and with the aſſiſtance of the confederates, under the bleſſing of God, to preſerve our dear country from its ruin.

W. Pr. of ORANGE.

Given at the Ducal Caſtle of Nimeguen, the 26th of May, 1787.

G. Van Citters.

American Occurrences.

CARLISLE, September 19.

On Wedneſday ſe'ennight the general aſſembly of this ſtate met at the ſtate houſe, and there being a quorum proceeded to buſineſs. On motion of ſeveral members, Tueſday the eleventh is appointed for taking up the bill to amend the election law, and to prevent frauds therein. Wedneſday for the bill to regulate auctions and vendues. Thurſday for the eſcheat bill. And Friday for the bill to erect part of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties into a ſeparate county.

Pittſburgh, September 29.

We hear that no court of Niſi Prius will be held this year by the judges, upon the weſt ſide of the river Suſquehannah.

We hear that on Tueſday the eleventh inſt. Mr. David Irwin with his waggon and team, carrying a load of twenty eight hundred weight, paſſed over the North and Tuſcarora mountains through Clark's Gap, without any difficulty. Much credit is due to Mr. Skinner, for his aſſiduity and care in forwarding the important work of a good waggon road over the mountains above mentioned, by which many miles are ſaved in travelling weſtwardly.

Council have recommended that the bill for the ſale of the reſerved tract oppoſite to this place, which has been publiſhed for conſideration, may be enacted into a law this ſeſſion.

Council have given a further limitation to applicants of the line of this ſtate, entitled to land; the lottery remains open until the firſt day of October next.

The following intelligence is extracted from Meſſrs. Bradfords' Kentucke Gazette, printed at Lexington, dated Auguſt 16, 1787.

A few days ago col. Benjamin Logan received an expreſs from Col. James Robinſon, commanding officer in the ſettlements on Cumberland, N. Carolina, containing the following intelligence.

That he was informed by expreſs from the chief of the Chickaſaw nation and alſo by ſome Indians who had eſcaped from that country that the Creek, Checamaga, and ſome other tribes of Indians, had in a grand council held at Mobile, declared war againſt the ſettlements on Cumberland river, and were to invade that country in the courſe of the preſent month, with all the force they could raiſe. That in conſequence of this determination, M'Gilvery, ſuperintendant of the Creek nation, had ſent a party of Creeks to the Chickaſaw nation with orders to kill Mr. Turnbull, capt. Davenport, and every other whiteman they could find in that country. Turnbull having information by an Indian of their deſign, made his eſcape, but Davenport and four men were killed in the Chickaſaw town, and the whole ſettlement at the Chickaſaw Bluff were cut off, except three. The Chickaſaws, tho' mortal enemies to the Creeks, were unable to protect theſe people from their cruelty, being deſtitute of ammunition, but aſſured col. Robinſon, that as ſoon as they receive a ſupply from Cumberland or Kentucke, they will declare open war againſt that nation. Col. Robinſon wrote in the moſt preſſing manner for aſſiſtance from this country, urging, that unleſs immediately reinforced, that whole country was in imminent danger of falling a ſacrifice to the ſuperior force of the enemy, an attack from whom they daily expected, as the ſign of large parties had been diſcovered within a few miles of Naſhville.

We have received intelligence, which there is every reaſon to believe authentic, that two days after the expreſs left that country, the expected attack was made; that the Indians had deſtroyed forty families in one day, and had defeated a party of men that had given them battle, of which few eſcaped: that upwards of one hundred Indians were ſeen cutting down corn in one plantation.

Marriages.] Mr. Henry Hogland, ſon of governor William Hogland, weſt of the Ohio, was married to the highly amiable Elizabeth Carpenter, eldeſt daughter of John Carpenter, eſq. landlord of Norriſtown, weſt of the Ohio. The marriage was celebrated at the governor's hall, on Friday, the twenty-ſeventh day of May, at twelve o'clock, and the evening was moſt agreeably ſpent in dancing, firing of guns, and drinking of toaſts for the ſucceſs of the new ſtate, and proſperity to the new and firſt married couple in it. Likewiſe major John Fitzpatrick was married at the ſame place on Wedneſday the ſeventh of June, to Mary Cavendiſh, a lady *diſ*-poſſeſſed of every amiable quality. And on Saturday, June twenty third, John Muckledroye was married to the amiable miſs Eſther Handley. Capt. Swearingen and the governor were ſeated at the head of the table.

The Printers requeſt thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette to make immediate payment, more particularly thoſe who have not paid any part of their ſubſcription ſince the commencement, as one year is now elapſed. Produce is taken in payment.

WANTED,

BY the ſubſcriber on Croſs-creek, in Waſhington county, a journeyman Blackſmith, to whom good wages will be given.

JOHN MARSHEL.

Sept. 26, 1787

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the ſheriff of Cumberland, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction, the twelfth day of October next, five hundred acres of land, adjoining lands of Reinhart Antis, Thomas Gibſon, John Ferry, Chriſtian Boucher, James Guffey, and others; ſituate in Pitt townſhip, on the river Monongahela, taken in execution as the property of Conrad Winemillar, at the ſuit of Edward Ward, and to be ſold by me,

MOSES FORD.

Sept. 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at Greenſburg, on Wedneſday the tenth of October next, being the ſecond day of the court of Weſtmoreland county, a houſe and lot, in Hanna's town, late the property of Robert Orr, eſq. William Perry, eſq. and David Vance. Taken in execution at the ſuit of John Lathim, and to be ſold by,

JOHN GIBSON, Coroner,
Weſtmoreland County.

September 20, 1787.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcribers, living in Waſhington county, near Pittſburgh, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, one Black Mare, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, but has remarkable large teats, a natural trotter; alſo, a red roan horſe, three years old, about fourteen hands high, a large lump on the near jaw, has never been docked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and returns them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for both, or Two Dollars for either.

MARCUS HULING.
JAMES WHITE.

Sept. 28, 1787.

A Tract of land in Pitt townſhip, ſaid to be taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan, deceaſed, Notice is given that the ſaid tract is the property of the deviſees of George Croghan.

WM. POWELL.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 28.

Contracts for the Year 1788.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSAAS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing the firſt of January 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſible articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and twice in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savanna in Georgia, twice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each poſt office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way bill to be furniſhed by the poſt-maſter general.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail; and, in caſe of the ſtage being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract; and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general poſt-office.

The neceſſary portmanteas and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for CONTRACTS for the following
CROSS ROADS
Will be received until the firſt day of December next,
viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Fredericksburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-town.

From Fayette Ville, in North Carolina, to Cambden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in ſame ſtate.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta in Georgia.

The contracts for the croſs roads, are to commence on the firſt January next, and to continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contracter, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for; and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged on theſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the port of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence or inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the poſt maſter general at his office, No. 29, Broad Way, New-York.

By order of the Poſt Maſter General,
JAMES BRYSON, Aſſiſtant.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES o this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living at Redſtone Old Fort, the firſt day of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, very lengthy, and raiſes much on her wethers: ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I S; ſhe has been formerly cut for the hooks, which marks may be very plainly ſeen. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to me at Redſtone Fort ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN HEATH.

Aug. 18, 1787.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386
2	5434
3	8598
5	21139
6	23040
7	23040
8	22886
9	186464 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, contianing	659
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The platts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as mauy lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,)
WALTER LIVINGSTON,) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,)

BY virtue of a writ from the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction on the 10th day of October next, on the premiſes, one certain Tract of Land known by the name of Fort Hann, the property of James Hamilton, or ſo much thereof as will ſatiſfy the debt and damages accrued thereon. To be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

September 8, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, at Greenſburgh, the 12th day of October next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract ſituate on the Monongahela river, in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of Richard Antis, John Ferry and others. Taken as the property of Conrad Winemillar.

One tract ſituate in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of William Elliott, John Ferry and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceaſed.

One tract ſituate in Salem townſhip, adjoining lands of James Dorrough and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Dorrough.

Two hundred acres of land ſituate in Roſtrover townſhip adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Becket, Joſeph Hill and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Linn.

Two hundred acres of land ſituate in Roſtrover townſhip, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Michael Huffnagle, eſquire, the heirs of Michael Springer and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Linn, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

September 14, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that the above tract of land, advertiſed for ſale by the ſheriff, as the property of Conrad Winemillar, is that which he now lives on, for which he has the moſt indiſputable title.

The public may be eaſily convinced that no title can be procured equal to that which is veſted in him, as may appear from the title itſelf, and the circumſtances relative thereto, viz.

1ſt. A full complete chain of conveyances from ſaid Winemillar to him. 2dly, A purchaſe of the oldeſt judgment and execution levied on ſaid land. 3dly, The agents for the ſtate ſubmitted to the judgment that I bought and ſaid they knew where to recover their money. All which will appear more fully in the judgment of the board of property, which is hereto ſubjoined.

At a meeting of the Board of Property, held at the Surveyor-General's Houſe, the ſeventh day of May, 1787.

The hon. Charles Biddle, Eſq. vice Preſident.
The hon. William Brown.
Mr. Lukens, Surveyor General.
Mr. Kennedy, Sec. Land Office.
Mr. Johnſton, Receiver General.

Edward Ward)
v)On Caveat:
Æneas M'Calliſter)

IT appearing to the board that the only legal title to the land in queſtion is veſted in M'Calliſter, by virtue of his warrant, dated 27th June, 1786, and by divers conveyances, and other proofs, he hath as good an equitable claim thereto as that ſet up by Ward and conſidering that M'Calliſter hath paid the ſum of one hundred pounds to Ward for his equitable right, which was only a judgment of court obtained againſt a certain Conrad Winemillar, the original improver of ſaid land, for the ſum of £.87 5 8, including coſts, which judgment without a ſale by the ſheriff, can by no means alter the title. The board, therefore, are clearly of opinion, that the caveat be diſmiſſed, and patent of confirmation iſſue to M'Calliſter. (Signed)

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office.

A True copy of the original remaining in the
[L. S.] Surveyor General's Office. Certified this
10th day of May, 1787.

JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

Any perſon or perſons purchaſing under ſuch circumſtances, muſt expect to purchaſe a law ſuit without the leaſt hopes to obtain any advantage.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

[The certified copy of the above deciſion is left at the Printing-office, for the inſpection of the public.]